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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[16 October 1990]

1. The Byelorussian SSR is convinced that the end of the 1980s marks the beginning of a distinctly new stage in the evolution of international relations through the gradual demilitarization of those relations and removal of the military motif as the dominant factor.

2. In the very military sphere, which is highly complex, serious progress is being made in the direction of disarmament. With the signing of the Treaty between the USSR and the United States on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, a very dangerous category of weapons has been removed. There are real prospects for the rapid conclusion of a Soviet-United States treaty on the reduction of strategic offensive arms. Negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe as well as negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures in Europe are proceeding at a reassuring pace. The process of arms reduction is under way. The United States and the Soviet Union have signed an agreement not to produce, and substantially to reduce their stockpiles of, chemical weapons. A global convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons is gradually taking shape. These factors, together with other positive developments, have justified the conclusion that the cold war is over.

3. For the future of international relations it is also extremely important that outlines are emerging of a general understanding on such crucial principles as disavowal of the goal of military superiority, the need to reduce the risk of accidental or unpremeditated conflict, reduction and subsequent elimination of the possibilities of a surprise attack and of conducting large-scale offensive actions, the ensuring of mutual predictability of military activities, and the maintenance of armed forces at the minimum necessary level, with significant changes in their structure so as to make them exclusively defensive.

4. The Byelorussian SSR is trying to contribute actively to these processes.

5. In July 1990 the Supreme Soviet of the Byelorussian SSR adopted a Declaration on State Sovereignty, which states that the Byelorussian SSR "aims to make its territory a nuclear-weapon-free zone and the Republic a neutral State". The Byelorussian SSR intends to work in gradual stages for the attainment of these goals. A first step in the required direction has already been taken: the Byelorussian SSR participated for the first time in the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (Geneva, August-September 1990) as an observer.

6. The Byelorussian SSR supported the resolutions on, and approaches to, disarmament adopted by the international community at the forty-fourth ssesion of the General Assembly.

7. The Byelorussian SSR has continued to attach great importance to its constructive participation in work on all urgent issues in this field. At the

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previous session of the General Assembly its delegation, as it had done before, co-sponsored draft resolutions on a number of disarmament priorities: prevention of nuclear war and nuclear disarmament, Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, prevention of an arms race in outer space, implementation of the recommendations of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, etc.

8. In addition, the Byelorussian SSR went beyond the usual range of resolutions which it had co-sponsored and substantially expanded that range by joining, for the first time, the sponsors of draft resolutions on prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes, or prohibition of chemical and bacteriological weapons and of radiological weapons and on the reduction and transparency of military budgets. The delegation of the Byelorussian SSR also co-sponsored an important resolution, adopted by the General Assembly for the first time, on defensive security concepts and policies.

9. Expanding its efforts to prevent the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction, the Byelorussian SSR has supported the efforts of other States directed towards the same end and has joined in sponsoring resolutions on scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security.

10. Thus the Byelorussian SSR in 1989 co-sponsored General Assembly resolutions on the whole spectrum of basic disarmament problems.

11. The delegation of the Byelorussian SSR made an important contribution to consultations on the future of the United Nations Disarmament Commission, as a result of which a document was adopted that defined new forms and methods of functioning that would in turn enable it to make an unprecedented breakthrough in its work at the 1990 session. At that session the representative of the Byelorussian SSR for the third time had the honour of presiding over the consideration of nuclear-disarmament issues.

12. In accordance with General Assembly resolutions, the Byelorussian SSR in 1990 took part in the presentation of regular information aimed at strengthening the régime of the Convention on the Prohibition of Bacteriological Weapons.

13. The Byelorussian SSR has destroyed short-range missiles in its territory, in accordance with the USSR-United States Treaty on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles.

14. Under that Treaty and the Stockholm document on confidence-building measures, inspections took place in the territory of the Byelorussian SSR and foreign observers participated in the corresponding exercises. They were given the assistance required.

15. The Byelorussian SSR has consistently attached great importance to the role of the public in promoting disarmament, has for many years been one of the sponsors of

the relevant General Assembly resolutions and has encouraged the anti-war movement in the Republic and in its international contacts. In November 1989, the Byelorussian SSR made another voluntary contribution to the Trust Fund of the World Disarmament Campaign. Its previous contribution was used to finance a number of seminars on the problems of disarmament.

16. The Byelorussian SSR contributes to the productive work of the General Assembly and other bodies in the field of disarmament and submits to the Secretary-General its views and proposals on these problems in accordance with the relevant Assembly resolutions. This year it has already submitted its views concerning openness and objective information on military matters, the impact of science and technology developments on international security, the conversion of military resources, conventional disarmament on a regional scale, Disarmament Week, etc.

17. The Byelorussian SSR continues scrupulously to observe the international treaties and conventions on disarmament to which it is a party.

SENEGAL

[Original: French]

[27 August 1990]

1. The Government of Senegal, which fully supported the resolution concerning the Second Disarmament Decade, wishes to reaffirm its determination to respect the spirit and letter of the resolution.

2. Its provisions fully coincide with Senegal's firm desire, demonstrated on many occasions, to maintain close relations of co-operation, solidarity and peaceful coexistence with all States, and with its firm support for the consolidation of international peace and security. In accordance with that philosophy, the ratio of military personnel to population has been maintained at a very low level in Senegal for at least a decade.

3. The same is true of the percentage of gross national product and the Government's general budget devoted to weapons and defence.

4. The slight, indeed negligible, growth in defence allocations relates only to personnel expenditure, which by its very nature is affected by movements in economic indicators, changes in the status of military personnel and the payment of various allowances.

5. Those endeavours bear witness, if further proof is required, of the determination of the Government of Senegal to observe and respect scrupulously the principles of the United Nations Charter, notwithstanding various serious threats currently posed to the country's security.